

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(Continued from the 1st Page.)
The Spanish steamer *Ansey* reports left Manila on the 17th January, bound to Amoy, and had put into this port to repair boilers, not being able to carry enough steam against a strong N.E. monsoon and high sea.

The N. G. bark *Pamela* reports left Chefoo on the 20th Jan., had strong N.E. winds on leaving port with high sea the first three days; then strong N.E. monsoon and tremendous heavy sea the rest of the passage, till to Swatow, when moderate till arrival.

The North German bark *Anna Dorothea* reports left Shanghai 21st January, bound to the North, experienced strong N.E. monsoon and high sea till arrival, on the morning of January 26th.

The British schooner *Gavia* reports left Saigon 6th January, and Cape St. James on the 7th, had strong N.E. monsoon and high sea throughout the passage; passed a large ship bearing up, name unknown.

The American steamer *Luzon* reports left China on 23rd January at 4 p.m., with a cargo of rice for Canton, and strong N.E. confined with cloudy thick weather throughout the passage.

The Siam ship *Norseman* reports left Chefoo on 19th January, had strong N.W. winds the first part of passage, and the latter part strong N.E. monsoon with high sea and very thick weather.

The French bark *Autres* reports left Saigon 14th January, and Cape St. James 16th, had strong breeze from the N.W. on leaving port to the 19th, when experienced a heavy gale from the N.W.W., with a tremendous high sea; then strong breeze from the N.E. and N.N.E. with a high sea to the 24th; then a N.E. gale, was under close reef top sail. The rest of the passage moderate weather but thick and rainy till arrival.

A SORTIE FROM PARIS.
(Army and Navy Gazette.)

M. Thiers has been breathing the troops round Paris, which are now engaged like "Philip's wakings son, in fighting all their battles o'er again." The other day there was a complete representation of the last sortie made by the Garrison of Paris on the 19th January, minus the gunpowder. The business of the day, says a Paris contemporary, was to make the famous sortie succeeded, that which will fill the world with admiration for Emperor William to pick up his tanks. The movement of troops & *blous* perfectly succeeded, and the troops, in scaling the heights with the desired amount of dash, sang between their teeth the famous choir of Offenbach's "Carabiniers." The officers smiled. It is a pity that General Trochu was not present to have witnessed how the thing might have been managed with a little politeness on the part of the enemy.

SIR SYDNEY DACREON ON THE NAVY.
At the annual dinner of the Scottish Hotel Corporation, at the Freemasons' Tavern, in replying for the Navy, Adm. Sir Sydney Dacres said he had great pleasure in acknowledging the compliment on the part of the Navy, having spent his entire career in the service, and was glad to think he was in repute with his kindred and genuine feeling in assemblies of his fellow-countrymen. We had never lived in times of greater change. We had new ships, new guns, and he might even say new men. He did not mean to say that our seamen had altered in their physical qualities, but a great change had occurred in their morale—a sailor was now a thinking, discrete, steady, moral person, unaccustomed with what he was used to, and to the effects of education, and this fact he was sure would be fully appreciated by the present company. He might give an example. They were now educating nearly 4,000 boys for the Navy; and whatever grumblers might say—for sailors were always grumblers—(a laugh)—he believed the Navy was now in a good state as it was in the world. (Cheers). If the personnel of the Navy was good as ever, the discipline was not. Our gunners were not as good as before; our sailors were not as good as before; but then they were not as good as before. There were three propositions were correct, they need not fear the result if ever the Navy were called upon to do their duty. (Cheers). He begged to thank them for the kind manner in which the toast of the Navy had been received.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
JANUARY 26TH, MORNING.

The drug market has kept quiet but steady during the last two days. The following are the ruling prices of this morning: Patna, \$650 to \$655, cash and credit; Benares, \$600 to \$605, cash and credit; Patna new, 1st sale, \$600 to \$605, cash and credit; Patna old, \$600 to \$605, Malwa, \$625 to \$630, on credit.

Share Shares—traded little. Firm, sales of which have been made at 64 per cent. and 62 per cent. for cash, and of old for end of February at 67 per cent. Fire Shares have all improved: Hongkong Fires, have changed hands at \$575 for cash, and \$580 for 1st February. China keep steady at 62, and Victorias, at 64 to 65. Stocks—traded with small discounts. There is nothing doing in S. S. M. Co., China and Japan Co. Hotel Shares are in demand after at 59 per cent. discount. Sugar Shares, are much neglected at \$25 per share discount.

SHARES.
Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—64 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—62 per cent. premium.
United Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—\$3,500 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,900 per share premium, ex div.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—1s. 9d. to 97 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company—\$150 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$375 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$62 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$64 to 65 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—27 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamship Co.'s Shares—32 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—1s. 16d. per share discount.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Co. Company's Shares—\$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—19 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—\$25 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company—\$10 to 9 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.
ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/4.
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/6.
Orders at 6 months' sight, 4/6.
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5.
Bank Bills on demand, 4/4.

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight, 4/4.
On BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 2/19.
On CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 2/19.
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight, 2/1.
Bank, 15 days' sight, 2/1.
Private, 30 days' sight, 2/2.

SALES ON JANUARY 27TH, 1872.

As reported by *China*.
White Wine—\$62.00, by Kwong-
Ling-Li *Flowers*, 50 piculs, at \$11.80, by
Kwong-wing-shun to travelling merchant.

Musrooms, 30 cuse, at \$25.00, by Mow-wu-
loong to travelling merchant.

Cuttlefish, 30 piculs, at \$25.00, by Mow-wu-
loong to Canton merchant.

Buffalo Hides—100 piculs, at \$9.20, by Kwong-
hing-cheung to Canton merchant.

Beeswax, 200 piculs, at \$12.50, by Fook-
long-loong to Fookong merchant.

White Sugar, 300 bags, at \$16.00, by Fook-
long-loong to Hongkong merchant.

Black Sugar, 200 bags, at \$3.80, by Fook-
long-loong to Shanghai merchant.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1872.

Im 123

Saigon Rico, 2,000 piculs, at \$2.50, by Chon-
ching-wing to Hongkong merchant.

Saigon Rico, 3,000 piculs, at \$2.45, by Chon-
ching-wing to Hongkong merchant.

Yen-ki Bee, 1,000 piculs, at \$2.30, by Tai-
loa to Canton merchant.

Green Peas, 20 piculs, at \$2.30, by Tai-loa to
Canton merchant.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
M. R. OSCAR HARTMANN having withdrawn
from our firm by mutual consent, his
interest and responsibility therein terminated
on the 31st December, 1871.

The business will be continued under the
same style as before.

Mr. F. W. HUBNER and Mr. F. H. HERRMANN,
from this day admitted as partners in our
firm.

LEHMANN, HARTMANN & Co.
Hio-Go-Osaka, 1st January, 1872. [Im 158]

The undersigned have mutually entered into
a partnership House and Land Agents,
Rent Collectors, and Collectors of Debts, &c.,
&c., under the firm of BARRINGTON & AL-
LEN.

Debtors for Rent accounted, and Money pur-
sued on Mortgage. In all details connected with
the above business the public may rely on
due attention being given.

T. W. BARRINGTON.
THOS. ALLEN
ff 144 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

Office removed from No. 47, Wyndham Street,
to the Store of Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,
Queen's Road West.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day commenced
business as Merchants and Commission
Agents in Saigon. ALEX. GAIR & Co.
Saigon, 12th January, 1872. [Im 159]

NOTICE.

M. R. HENRY GRAY, Mr. THOMAS PIM,
& Mr. JOHN F. S. SEAMAN, Jr., are this
day admitted partners in our firm in Hong-
kong and China.

OLYPHANT & Co.
ff 1, Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

NOTICE.

MR. CARL ROBERT MEUSER is this
day admitted a partner in our firm at
Hongkong and at Canton.

PAUL EHLBORG & Co.
ff 27 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

NOTICE.

M. R. WILHELM REINERS is authorized
to sign our firm, pur procuration, from
this date.

MELCHERS & Co.
ff 3 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

NOTICE.

DIRCKS & KRÜGER.

All outstanding accounts of the old Firm
will be liquidated by Mr. H. H. ANDERSON,
who will sign the firm in liquidation.

DIRCKS & Co.
ff 15 Swatow, 1st January, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at this
port under the firm of Duncans & Co. will
from this date be conducted under the
superintendence of experienced OUTITTERS.

OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT con-
tains the largest and best assort'd STOCK we
have ever offered, comprising:

Tapestry, Brussels & OVALS, and
RUGS to match the above.

SCARFS.

Linen and Paper COLLARS.

Silk, Cotton, and Wool MUFFLES.

FELT HATS, in Black, Drab and Brown.

Drab Felt and Black Paris HATS.

UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.

SOAP and PERFUMERY.

TAILORING in all its branches, under the
supervision of experienced OUTITTERS.

100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine De-
sert CLARET.

100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine-Pale DRY
SHERRY.

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SHERRY.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.
NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been printed and printed at the Daily Press Office, a usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

(Designed expressly for this Work);
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, AND THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other useful information and statistics corrected to date of publication, to make this work in every way available for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Parts, complete at \$5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Burton, Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Messer. J. B. MOORE & CO.
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Munro, KELLY & CO., Shanghai.
Shrephal, HALL & HALL.
Kelly & CO.
Hankow Ports, HALL & HALL & KELLY
Chow & CO., Shanghai.
Nanking, HALL & HALL & KELLY
Tientsin and Peking, HALL & HALL & KELLY
Tientsin, HALL & HALL & KELLY
Nanking, THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
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Manilla, MESSRS. J. DE LOYZAG & CO.
Singapore, Straits Times Office.
Calcutta, Englishman's Lane.
London, Mr. R. ALCOCK, Clement's Lane,
Grosvenor Gardens, 30, Corinthia.
London, Messrs. THOMAS & CO.
Bazza, HENDY & CO.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Mor-
chandise Exchange.
New York, MESSRS. S. M. PITTENGER & CO.,
37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUNDED VOLUMES of the TRADE RE-
PORT for the year 1871, Price \$10.
Apply to the Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office con-
tinued on Monday morning at 10:05, and the last
messages left the office at 10:35.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 30TH, 1872.

A POINT of considerable interest, not only in its immediate effects, but in its general bearing upon the formation of trading Companies in China, has to be decided with reference to the new local Bank now in course of formation, namely, whether it can be advantageously registered in London, the Head Office being placed there. If the plan of registering the office at home, as is suggested in the prospectus, be adopted, the Head Office must be there whatever special form of registry he adopted. It will be noticed that in the prospectus it is stated that the question is to be referred home for legal opinion, and such being the case, it would not only be hazardous but premature, to discuss the legal technicalities which are involved in it. At the same time it is desirable to say a few words concerning the practical bearing of the point, as there seem to be grounds apart altogether from legal considerations which render the plan of registering the Company at home open to some objection.

As above noticed, this would necessitate the Head Office being there; and in addition to this, it would be necessary that the Board of Directors should be there also. If this were the case, it is obvious that the action of the Bank here would be considerably restricted, and some of the inconveniences which attach to the Branches of the Home Banks, and prevent their operating successfully in local business, would attach also to the new Institution. No doubt this would be the case only in a modified form, as large powers would be delegated to the Managers in China; but still it would be undesirable, if it could be avoided, that the nominal headquarters should be in one place, and its real management in another. Indeed, it may be questioned whether the Bank could be properly registered under such circumstances, as it may be taken for certain that the Home Authorities will be wary how they admit the establishment of an institution, whose constitution will virtually have the effect of placing a number of people not British subjects virtually under the protection of British Law, to the extent of their interest in the concern—a point of much delicacy in connection with the exterritorial jurisdiction in force at Shanghai, which places each Shareholder under the laws of the country to which he belongs.

It would seem when these facts are duly borne in mind, that the Committee at Shanghai have perhaps not been altogether well advised in failing to ascertain, before issuing the prospectus, whether it might not be much more advantageous to make the head quarters in Hongkong, and to obtain from the local Government here a charter similar to that granted to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. This plan would seem to be the more simple, and the most likely to afford undoubted security as to the complete validity of the constitution—a most important matter in connection with a financial institution—while it would also be the plan most likely to be conducive to the satisfactory working of the concern in a purely business point of view. Possibly the idea of, as were, making a bow to Hongkong, by constituting it the place of the head-quarters, did not quite chime in with the feelings of a Managing Committee in Shanghai, who might think that the chief management should be in the Model Settlement rather than in the Colony; but we can not help thinking that when viewed in a strictly practical and plain business light, the advantages of adopting that course are such that it may perhaps be considered a matter of regret that steps were not in the first instance taken to ascertain whether there were any obstacles in the way of doing so.

SIR R. ALCOCK AND THE MIS- SIONARY QUESTION.

(Concluded.)

After having indulged in slandering the Catholic Missionaries, Sir R. Alcock comes to speak of the Protestant Missionaries. "Is there the same objection on the part of the Chinese to Protestant Missionaries as there is to Roman Catholic Missionaries?" Such was the question put to Sir R. Alcock, and the ex-minister did not hesitate in answering, "No, I do not think there is;" and the reason which he gives is, that although the Protestant Missionaries are under the protection of territorial privileges, yet the Roman Catholic Governments go beyond that and exteriorise their converts. It may here be remarked on *passant* that the much-talked-of French Protectorate of the Chinese converts, if well considered, does not go beyond what is prescribed by the treaty, which assures to the natives the free exercise of the Christian religion if they choose to embrace it. Whenever this liberty is interfered with by the mandarins or literati, the subject is referred to the Consul, who examines the case, and if he finds a violation of the treaty, communicates the matter to the mandarins, insisting upon the fulfilment of the treaty. But we intend to follow Sir R. Alcock's argument on the Protestant Missionaries. He asserts that there is no objection on the part of the Chinese to Protestant Missionaries, and that they are entitled to protection, so long as they follow their vocation. Sir Rutherford has nothing to say against the Protestant Missionaries. He approves of their being in China; nay, he says they are entitled to protection. But a member of the Committee maliciously put this question to him: "Suppose the teaching of the Protestant Missionaries is offensive to the Chinese, ought the Government to enforce their residence even when the Missionary is living peacefully?" Here is no question of protection but of simple residence; and what does Sir R. Alcock answer? No; we shall not enforce their residence. But how can the Missionary follow his vocation without preaching a doctrine which of course every one knows is not pleasing to the literati of China? Sir Rutherford was just a moment before the question, that evidently was sinking together four actions in one. Three of these Abdool Moosa had nothing to do with, except as a "hypothetical garnishee."

James and others interested in the Hera inquired whether it was that it will be proceeded

this afternoon at half-past three o'clock, and not at the Magistrate as previously announced, but the Government Civil Hospital.

The M. steamer *Volga*, shortly after leaving Yokohama for this Port, picked up a fishing junk, that evidently was sinking with four Japanese whom she rescued and brought to the Chinese, to ask the same with regard to Missionaries; we should open the way to the Chinese, to ask the same with regard to all Europeans in China.

James and others interested in the Hera inquired whether it was that it will be proceeded

as another proof that the Missionary question cannot be separated from the European question. Were we to yield now to the pretensions of the Chinese Government with regard to Missionaries; we should open the way to the Chinese, to ask the same with regard to all Europeans in China.

It may be interesting to note that the mandarins who were brought up charged

with extortion at Sowkwan, and who were brought out by the mandarin at Kowloon, who received their deserts, the soldiers having been awarded 20 strokes of the bamboo each, and the sergeant 50 strokes, for disgracing that official's name.

THE YACHT RACE FOR THE DOUGLAS CHALLENGE CUP.

The above-mentioned case of yesterday was the most interesting one which has taken

place for a long time on the North, when

the vessels reached Green Island, by which time

the Naomu had gained upon her gradually, and was

still seen to be making head but not very

rudely. The Loitiero at this point was about

200 yards, and the Wave about 300 yards behind

the Naomu. The wind here commenced to stiffen, and as

it did so the Naomu gained rapidly, while the

Loitiero for some unaccountable reason was

observed falling back, it being generally im-
agined that with a good breeze she would have

rapidly distanced her antagonist. The Loitiero

shortly afterwards put back. The Wave

was at this period noticed to be rapidly coming

forward; and when on the Loitiero's starboard

she was about 200 yards off, the Loitiero

put back again, and there was almost a complete

stoppage. The Loitiero at this point was about

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rapidly distanced her antagonist. The Loitiero

Extracts.

Mr. Forster's Life of Dickens.

(Standard—Continued.)

At this time the whole family, except Charles and an older sister, were domiciled at the Marshalsea, his boarding with a "reduced old lady, who served him as the model of Mrs. Pipchin." Dickens's reference to this portion of his life is deeply pathetic:—

"My own exclusive breakfast of a penny cottage loaf and a pennyworth of milk I provided for myself. I kept another small loaf, and a quarter of a pound of cheese, on a particular shelf of a particular cupboard, to make my supper on when I came back at night. They made a hole in the skirt seven shillings, I know well; and I was out of the blacking-warehouse all day, and had to support myself on that month all the week. I suppose my lodgings were paid for by my father. I certainly did not pay it myself; and I certainly had no other resources whatever (the making of my clothes, I think, excepted) from Monday morning till Saturday night. No advice, no counsel, no bad argument, no consolation, no support from any one that I can call to mind, to help God."

"Sunday, Friday and I passed in the prison. I was at the academy in Tenterden street, Hanover-square, at nine o'clock in the morning, to fetch her; and we walked back that, together, at night."

"I was so young and childish, and so little qualified—how could I be otherwise?—to undertake the whole charge of my own existence, that, in going to Hungerford-stairs of a morning, I could not resist the stale pastry put out at half-price on trays at the confectioners' doors, in Tottenham-court-road; and I often spent in that the money I should have for my dinner. Then I went without my dinner or bought a roll, or a slice of pudding. There were two pudding shops between which I was divided, according to my finances. One was in a court close to St. Martin's Church (at the back of the church), which I now removed altogether. The pudding at that shop was made with currants, and was rather special pudding but was dear, two pence not being greater than a pennyworth of more ordinary pudding. A good shop for the latter was in the Strand, somewhere near where the Lowther Arcade is now. It was a stout, half-pudding, heavy and flabby, with great raisins in it, stuck in whole, at great distance apart. It came up with the pine apples. The coffee-shops to which I most resorted were, one in Maiden-lane; one in a court (non-existent now) close to Hungerford Market; and one in St. Martin's-lane, of which I only recollect that it stood near the church, and that in the door there was an oval glass-plate with 'Coffee Room' painted on it, addressed towards the street. If I ever find myself in a very different kind of coffee room now, but where there is such an inscription on glass and read it, I often used to do then in a dismal reverie, a shock goes through my blood."

"I know that I do not exaggerate, unconscious- ly and unintentionally, the scantiness of my resources and the difficulties of my life. I know that if a shilling or so were given me by any one I spent it in a dinner or a tea. I know that I worked, from morning to night, with common men and boys, a shabby child, I know that I tried, but ineffectually, not to anticipate my money, and to make it last the week through; by putting it away in a drawer I had in the counting-house, wrapped into six little parcels, each parcel containing the same amount, and labelled with a different day. I know that I have lounged about the streets, insufficiently and unsatisfactorily fed. I know that, but for the mercy of God, I might easily have been for any time a pauper, taken of me, a little robber or a little vagabond."

At last, after a painful remonstrance with his father, a book-stall was found for him in Lant-street, the Borough (where Bob Sawyer afterwards lived), which is thought was paradise; and from that time he would break his heart in the Marshalsea, which was to him a hell. Things were more comfortable there, he declares, than they had been for a long time before; and here it was where he first saw Mr. Mivins, Mr. Sangle, Mr. Roker, and the rest of those immortal prisoners. The maid of all work who attended on the family was the original of the Marchioness; and his landlord's household appeared again as the Garlands, in the "Old Curiosity Shop."

For a whole year or more this tender and delicate child of ten years endured the horrible drudgery at the blacking manufacture, and he could never bear in after-life to think of it without pain. In the paper in which he reveals this painful passage in his history to his friend, Charles Dickens writes:—

"From that hour until this my father, and my mother have been stricken dumb upon it. I have never heard 'the least allusion to it, however far off and remote, from either of them. I have never until I now repeat it to this paper, in any burst of confidence with any one, my own wife not excepted, raised the curtain. I then dropped, thank God. Until old Hungerford Stairs were destroyed, and the very nature of the ground changed, I never had the courage to go back to the ground where my servitude began. I never saw it. I could not endure to go near it. For many years, when I came near to Robert Warren's, in the Strand, I crossed over to the opposite side of the way, to avoid a certain smell of the cement they put upon the blacking cork, which reminded me of what I was once. It was a very long time before I liked to go up Chandos-street. My old way home by the Borough made me cry, when my eldest child could speak. In my walks at night I have walked there often, since then, and by degrees I have come to write this. It does not seem a little of what I might have written, or of what I meant to write."

Mr. Forster not unnaturally dwells upon these early trials of Charles Dickens as tending to influence his whole life in after-years.

"What at once he brought out of the humiliation that had impressed him so deeply, though surely not quite consciously, was a natural dread of the bad things that might still be in store for him, sharpened by what he had gone through; and this, though in effect for the present imperfectly understood, became by degrees a passionately resolute, over-wrought, and yielding to circumstances, not to be what circumstances were, comprising to make him. All that was involved, in what he had suffered and sunk into could not have been known to him at the time; but it was plain enough later, as we see, and in conversation with me, after the revelation was made, he used to find, at extreme points in his life, the explanation of himself in those early trials. He had derived great good from them, but not without alloy. The fixed and eager determination, the restless and resolute energy, which opened to him opportunities to escape from many mean environments, not by turning on from any path of duty, but by gradually rising to such excellence or distinction as might be attainable in it, brought with it some disadvantages among many noble advantages. Of this he was himself aware, but not to the full extent. What it was that in society made him often uneasy, the danger he ran in, hearing down and over-

mastering the feeling he did not know. A too great confidence in himself—a sense that everything was possible to the will that would make it so, laid occasionally upon him self-imposed burdens greater than might be serious result, conjecturing that a portion of the white paint he swallowed last summer might be lingering about his vitals without having any serious effect upon his constitution. Yesterday afternoon he was taken so much worse that I sent an express for the medical gentleman (Mr. Herring), who, promptly attended, and administered a powerful dose of castor oil. Under the influence of this medicine he recovered so far as to be able at night o'clock p.m. to bite Topping. His night was peaceful. This morning at daybreak he appeared better; received (agreeably to the doctor's directions) another dose of castor oil; and partook plentifully of some warm gruel, the flavour of which he appeared to relish. Towards eleven o'clock he was so much worse that it was found necessary to muffle the stable knockers. At half past, thereabout, he was heard talking to himself about the horse and Topping's family, and to add some incoherent expression which are supposed to have been, either a foreboding of his approaching dissolution, or some wishes relative to the disposal of his little property, consisting chiefly of half-pence which he had buried in different parts of the garden. On the clock striking twelve he appeared slightly agitated, but he was recovered, walked twice thrice along the coach-house, stepped to the stable, staggered, obtained a "holly old girl" (his favourite expression), and died."

"In 1861, Dickens sailed for America, in the trip which has left so deep a mark on his later character and works." His notes from the States will be found full of entertainments, even after the "Notes of a Martin Chuzzlewit." Strongly impressed as he was with admiration of many points in the American character, Dickens is, in his private letters, even less disposed to bow down before the image of the republic than in his books. In one place he avers roundly, "I don't like the country. I would not live here on any consideration." Passages like the following are interesting, as early sketches for Jefferson, Trist, and the heroes of "Martin Chuzzlewit":—

"I think I formerly made a casual remark to you touching the precocity of the youth of this country. When we changed horses on this journey I got down to stretch my legs, refresh myself with a glass of whisky and water, and shake the wet off my great coat—for it was raining very heavily, and continued to do so all night. Mounting to my seat again, I observed something lying on the roof of the coach, which I took to be a rather large fiddle in a brown bag. In the course of ten miles or so, however, I discovered that it had a pair of dirty shoes at one end and a glazed cap at the other; and further observation demonstrated it to be a small boy, in a small-coloured coat, with his arms quite pinioned to his sides by deep forcing into his pockets. He was, I presume, a relative or friend of the coachman, as he lay a top of the luggage, with his face to the sun; and, except when a change of position brought his shoes in contact with my hat, he appeared to be asleep. Sir, when we stopped to water the horses, about two miles from Harringay, this boy thus glowlly shrank to the height of three foot eight, and fixing his eyes on me with a mingled expression of complacency, patronage, national dependence, and sympathy for all outer barbarians and foreigners, said, in shrill piping accents, 'Well now, stranger, I guess you find this a'most like an English afternoon!'"

"The following is from his "Notes of a Martin Chuzzlewit":—

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